Numb. 1645

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1740.

No. 1643.

IF, as it is commonly suppoſed, whatever the *King* loſt in his *Power*, the *People* found in their *Liberty*, one ſhould ſcarce wonder that all who are for ſpoiling the *Crown*, ſhould ſtyle themſelves Patriots: But if, as is well enough known, our Conſtitution conſiſts in a triple Ba-[lance], and taking out of one Scale affects not only it, but alſo the other Two, ſuch Alterations ſhould not juſtly ſanctified with the Title of Patriotiſm. A Change of this Sort may as well be fatal as fortunate; and however ſtrange it may appear, yet certainly it is true, that a *King* may have too little, as well as too much Power for his *People*. The Excellence of our Conſtitution conſiſts in this, that by a prudent Diſtribution of *Privileges* amongſt the *Eſtates*, the Welfare of the whole *Society* is ſecured, and by theſe *Dependencies* on each other, the Eſtates themſelves are kept from *Tyranny*, or *Diſſolution*. Now this would be no Excellence in our *Conſtitution*, or rather, we ought not to boaſt of any *Conſtitution* at all, if ſuch Changes were at every Turn either *Neceſſary* or *Expedient*. The Reaſon why we apprehend ſuch Changes to be *Expedient*, is plainly *this*, that we take the *Power* veſted in the *Commons* for the only *Branch* of *Power* applied for the Service of the *People*. But in truth the Power in the *Commons* is of no greater Service to the *Maſs* of the People, than the Power veſted in the *Lords* or in the Crown. The *Conſtitution* intends that *Power*, where-ever placed, ſhould operate for the *Publick Good*; and while the Balance *ſettled* by our *Conſtitution* remains ſo, it *muſt*. But when once that Balance is *alter'd*, whether it be by weakening *King*, *Lords*, or *Commons*, the *People*, that is the *Society* in general, muſt ſuffer.

What I have advanced is writ in the *Spirit* of a diſintereſted *Engliſhman*, and not at all to favour the Deſigns of any *Party* ſubſiſting amongſt us. I lay it down as the grand Maxim in Policy, that the beſt Government is that which provides beſt for the *Intereſt* of the Society. I affirm the *Engliſh* Conſtitution to be *Excellent*, becauſe I conceive it beſt framed to *anſwer* this *End*. And I look upon the Eſſence of this Conſtitution to conſiſt in the *Balance*. All this, I hope, is clear and eaſy; I think I may add ſelf-evident. Proceed we then to conſider the Conſequences of diminiſhing Regal Power. In the firſt Place, we never can do this without encreaſing the Power of the *Lords* or the *Commons*, or *Both*. It muſt be owned, this Conſequence would not follow, if we could take equal Quantities of Power from all the *Eſtates* at once. But this is impoſſible, the Quantity of *Power*, like the Quantity of *Action*, is always the ſame: We may divide, but we cannot deſtroy it. This alſo demonſtrates the Wiſdom of our Conſtitution, and of thoſe who adhere to the Maxim on which it is grounded, becauſe it is plain, they purſue a good Purpoſe, by a practicable Method: Whereas ſome other People aim at they know not what, and are for taking ſuch Methods as wou'd not fail to throw us into Confuſion, and in the Nature of Things could not poſſibly produce any Thing elſe. Let any Man in his Senſes judge who are Patriots.

All the Powers ever veſted in the *Crown* may be reduced under Two Heads: Firſt, Such as regarded the Publick Neceſſities in reſpect to the Emergencies of Government, in which the *King* is to take the beſt Care he can, that the State take no Harm. And, Secondly, Thoſe that concern particular Perſons, whom for good Cauſes to *Him* made known, the King may promote or excuſe, according as they have deſerved well; or, in doing ill, have offended thro' Ignorance, Indiſcretion, or with any other favourable Circumſtance. If the former are unreaſonably curtailed, it will follow that the State muſt be in Danger; becauſe there is no providing againſt Emergencies by fix'd Laws; and therefore whenever they fall out, the *King* muſt act according to the *Laws* of *Reaſon*, without Reſpect to the *Laws* of the *Land* (which muſt be owned not a little alarming) or elſe he muſt ſuffer Evils to take their Courſe, and ſilently ſee what he would willingly prevent. Again, if the latter Sort of Power be retrench'd you hurt the *Subjects* in Fact, and the *King* only in Shew. In granting *Licences*, *Diſpenſations*, and *Pardons*, the King has the Honour only, thoſe who receive them have the *Benefit*. So alſo it is in many other Caſes; and, conſequently, to talk of relieving the *People* by reſtraining the *Crown* from doing them Good, if it be Senſe, is a Sort of Senſe intelligible only by the Patriots, and if they underſtand it themſelves thoroughly, methinks they ought to explain it.

As this Method of Arguing muſt convince any unbiaſſed Perſon, ſo whoever will reſort to the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, with a ſincere Deſire of being informed, will find that all the great Pretenders to reſtraining the Power of *Kings*, aimed themſelves at *Illegal* Power; and that the beſt Securities we have, were derived from the *Wiſdom* of our *Princes*. The Laws of the ancient *Saxons*, thoſe of *Ina*, *Elfred*, *Ethelſtan*, and *Edward the Confeſſor*, did they not proceed from theſe Kings? I do not aſk whether they received from them all their Authority. I know they did not. But what I aſk, and what no Perſon ſkilled in theſe Matters can deny me, is this: Whether theſe Laws were not compiled for the Benefit of *his Subjects*, by the *Direction* of the *Prince*; and if this Power in the King can be ſtiled a *Grievance*? If not, we have no juſt Cauſe to dread *Regal Authority*; becauſe within juſt Bounds it may do us Good, but not Hurt; and if it exceed its Bounds, we are not afraid to affirm that it may be reſiſted. It is true, All Kings do not reſemble theſe; but then the Mounds raiſed by good *Princes*, ſerve to protect us againſt bad ones; ſo that we can ſcarce fall under a Neceſſity of changing, or new-modelling, our *Conſtitution*; and without a Neceſſity, ſure, nobody would be for changing.

In the Days of King *Stephen*, when *Liberty* was the great Cry of the Barons, we ſhall find on a ſtrict Inquiry, that they intended nothing leſs than that the Bulk of the Nation ſhould enjoy Freedom. They were jealous of their own Privileges indeed, and greedy in encreaſing them. Sometimes they were on one Side, and ſometimes on the other, but on which Side ſoever they were they got ſomething, and the King and the People loſt all. Things took another Turn under *Henry* II. He was a warlike and fortunate Prince, ſo that his Lords were conſtrain'd to keep within juſt Bounds, and whenever they were obedient to their Prince, they were of courſe humane towards their Tenants. But when either their own exorbitant Power, or the apparent Weakneſs of the Crown, tempted them to plunge their Country into a Civil War, then they deluded the People with plauſible Pretences, and with the faireſt Promiſes, which there is no Inſtance of their attempting to fulfil, even when by the Aſſiſtance of the People they had their Kings at their Mercy, and might have given the Conſtitution whatever Form they pleas'd. This was alſo till very lately the Caſe in *France*. The great Lords form'd Parties there againſt each other, and as Occaſion ſerv'd, againſt the Crown. Religion and Liberty were generally the Cauſes aſſign'd by Men who had none of the former, and who intended the latter ſhould be enjoy'd by none but themſelves. Repeated Convulſions of this Kind have in a ſhort Space diſſolved their Conſtitution.

The ſingle Reign of *Henry* III. which is admirably written from the beſt Authorities by Sir *Robert Cotton*, demonſtratively proves all that I have advanced. This unfortunate Prince, who ſat longer on the Throne than any of our Monarchs, had the ill Fortune to differ with ſome of his Barons, and particularly with *Simon Mountford*, the haughty Earl of *Leiceſter*, grown formidable ſolely by his Favours. This Earl and his Aſſociates compelled the King, at a Parliament held at *Oxford*, to conſent that the Supreme Power ſhould be delegated to Twenty-four Commiſſioners, who were to chooſe the Great Officers of the Kingdom, &c. Theſe Lords alſo had Addreſs enough, under the old Pretext of *Liberty*, to engage the City of *London* on their Side; and what was the Conſequence of all this? Why, in breach of their Oaths, they ſet on foot a new Form of Government, by three Great, and nine Aſſiſtant Counſellors, who alſo were inveſted with Sovereign Authority. In the mean time the King and the Prince of *Wales* were Priſoners; and tho' the *Patriots* would allow them no other Power, yet they thought proper to procure Grants from them of the Lands and Revenues of the Crown, which they took and enjoy'd, while the People were reduc'd to inexpreſſible Miſery. But at length quarrelling amongſt themſelves, they open'd a Way to the Diſſolution of their Tyranny, and the old Form of Government being reſtor'd, the People quickly recover'd themſelves again.

Thus Experience hath ſhewn over and over, that the Safety and Welfare of the Publick depends entirely upon maintaining the Balance of our Conſtitution, that is, the Equilibrium between King, Lords and Commons. The Example juſt cited ſets the Character of certain Patriots in their proper Light. There is nothing more pleaſing than their Promiſes, nothing more dangerous than their Intentions. Honey is between their Lips, but the Poiſon of Aſps is in their Hearts. A confuſed Government, as a great Author juſtly obſerves, admits Men to Honours who would never have arriv'd at them in a compos'd one. The Senſe of this excites all Perſons of quick Parts and reſtleſs Humours to join themſelves to *factious Chiefs*, and under the ſpecious Appearance of obtaining more *Power*, which is the ſame thing with *more Liberty*, for the *People*, diſturb the Commonwealth, till having acquired what their Ambition gap'd after, they immediately grow true *Patriots*, take pains to reſtore the Order of Things, and ſo make ſure in *peaceable*, of what they ſnatched in *troubleſome* Times. But in the midſt of all this Dancing, it is the *People* pay the Muſick. Indeed enjoying, as now they do their Laws, Liberties and Properties, in the fulleſt Extent, without Danger, and if they thought fit, without Apprehenſion, what Benefit can the People reap from any Change?

Amongſt the new-invented Pretences to delude the People, we hear the *Revolution* frequently mention'd, as if it wrought an actual Change in our Conſtitution; whereas it, in fact, reſtor'd it. King *James* II. aſſum'd ſuch *Powers*, under the Notion of *Prerogatives*, as overturn'd the Balance, and render'd the Conſtitution ineffectual. Upon the admitting King *William* to the Crown, he judiciouſly diſclaim'd theſe *pretended* Prerogatives, but ſtill he retain'd and exerciſed the *juſt* Prerogatives of the Crown. To ſay the truth, they are no other than Powers lodg'd in the Crown in Truſt for the Subject; and had he parted with them, the People would have loſt more by it than he. Beſides, would it not have been a grateful Return to our Deliverer to have refuſed *him* the Confidence we always plac'd in his Predeceſſors? It muſt indeed be own'd, that the Prerogative being reſtrain'd within its due Bounds, ſome Men who call'd themſelves *Patriots*, took occaſion to diſturb his Government, and to ſpeech againſt *him*, becauſe he was a *King* as well as King *Charles* or King *James*, againſt whom they had ſpeech'd before. But theſe pretended Patriots did two things which ought never to be forgot. They charg'd the Nation with the Debts under which ſhe labours, becauſe they impeded neceſſary Supplies, and they raiſed Fortunes to themſelves out of the Bribes given them to permit the ſcanty Supplies which were given to the *Crown* for the *Publick Service*. Theſe were the TROPHIES of the PATRIOTS.

I am well aware that it may be ſaid, Granting all you have advanced to be true, yet the Crown has now recover'd its Strength, is in a Condition to give Law to the other Branches of the Legiſlature, and therefore this new *Power* ought to be oppoſed and reduced. In my former Paper I ſhew'd the *Vanity* and *Falſhood* of theſe Pretences, by ſhewing that the Power of the Crown is at this Day very weak and reſtrained. In my next, I ſhall make it plain, that the preſent Patriots own as much themſelves, that they make contradictory Complaints, contend for the Application of contrary Remedies, and that taking things as they themſelves ſtate them, they aim at Diſtreſſing, that they may have the Management of, their Country. I know that theſe are a kind of *Caſſandrean Prophecies*, ſeldom believ'd till they are fulfilled; but however, I am determin'd to go on, and pull off the *Maſque* of *pretended Patriotiſm*; and then, if the *People* ſee any *Beauty* in its *bare Face*, they may remain as much enamour'd of *Faction* as they pleaſe. It is enough, to ring the *Alarm* to a *Nation*, and if they will not help to *quench* the *Flames*, Themſelves muſt *ſuffer*, as they have *often* done *before*.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Sept. 24. Wind W. by N. Remain the Roebuck, Chester and Rochester Men of War; the Concord, Young, and the Elliot, Pain, both for Carolina; the Defiance, Williams, for Barbados; the Antelope, Morris, for Faro; and the Sarah, Sears, for New England.

Arrived

At Glasgow, the May, Stirling, and the America, Ritchie, from Virginia.

LONDON.

The Greyhound, Gottern, of Liverpool from Guinea for the West Indies, is lost near Antigua.

The Dispatch, Breedig, from Antigua for London, having lost a Mast, put into New England Aug. 20. to refit.

Yesterday was held a Grand Council at the Cockpit, Whitehall, when the Parliament which stood Prorogued to the 30th Instant, was ordered to be farther Prorogued to Tuesday the 18th of November.

And a Proclamation is order'd to be issued out by the Lords Justices, for summoning the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, to meet at that Time, to sit for the Dispatch of Business.

On Wednesday last his Majesty's Fiat arrived here, appointing the Rev. Dr. Nicholls, Head Master of Westminster-School, to be one of the Prebends of St. Peter's Westminster, in the Room of Dr. Henry Barker, lately deceased.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to appoint Capt. Thomas Osborne, to be Captain of the Prince of Orange; Capt. Robert Martin, Captain of the Litchfield; Capt. Robert Allen, Captain of the Rochester; Lord Forrester, Captain of the Biddeford; Capt. Trevor, Captain of the Chichester; and Capt. Peter Osborn, Captain of the Salisbury.

On Tuesday the 7th of next Month, Two Months Wages in Six, due to the Company of his Majesty's Ship the Burford, to the First of February, 1729. will be issued out at the Pay-Office in Broadstreet; also to the Company of the Dublin Yacht to the 30th of June last.

The same Day the Wages due to the 31st of December last, will be paid to the Artificers at the Navy Island.

Yesterday the noted George May, the Head of the Gamblers, was committed to the Gatehouse by Col. De Veil, for feloniously taking from Mr. William Silver 50l. and upwards. And,

The Day before, James Barrett, his Brother Gambler, was committed to Newgate by the same Gentleman, for a Fraud.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Drown'd 2, one buried at St. Mary Islington, and one at St Martin in the Fields. Excessive Drinking 2. Overlaid 3.

Christned	Males	146	Buried	Males	217
	Females	128		Females	219
	In all	274		In all	436

Increased in the Burials this Week 9.

Whereof have died,

Under a Years of Age	183	Forty and Fifty	38
Between a and 5	41	Fifty and Sixty	29
Five and Ten	11	Sixty and Seventy	29
Ten and Twenty	14	Seventy and Eighty	19
Twenty and Thirty	27	Eighty and Ninety	6
Thirty and Forty	39	Ninety and a Hundred	

	Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	03 32	03 49

Bank Stock 140 3 4ths. India 155. South Sea 96 3-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths. New ditto 108 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 1-half, 3 4ths. Five per Cent ditto 90 1-half to 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 91 1-half. London Assurance 11 1 half. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 6 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 61. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Sals Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 10 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 1 s.

This Day is Published,

Printed for W. Innys, *at the West End of St. Paul's.*

MT. Ciceronis Orationes quædam selectæ, cum Interpretatione & Notis, quas in usum Serenissimi Delphini, hujus Editioni accesserant Dialogi de Senectute & de Amicitia. Editio sexta, 8vo.

Cæsar; Lucius Florus; Justinus; Ovidii Epistolæ; Plautus; Plinii Panegyricus; Sallustius; Suetonius; Terentius; & Virgilius; In usum Delphini.

This Day is Published,

[Price 2 s. 3 Sheets]

(From the Originals, never before printed)

THE

Negociations of Sir THOMAS ROE,

IN HIS

EMBASSY to the OTTOMAN PORTE,

FROM

The Year 1621. to 1628. inclusive.

Completeing his said EMBASSY, and meaning,

A great Variety of Curious and Important Matters, relating not only to the Affairs of the TURKISH Empire, but also to Those of the other STATES of EUROPE, in that Period.

His Correspondences with the most illustrious Persons, for Dignity or Character; as with the Queen of *Bohemia*, *Bethlem Gabor* Prince of *Transylvania*, and other Potentates of different Nations, &c.

And many Useful and Instructive Particulars, as well in relation to TRADE and COMMERCE, as to Subjects of LITERATURE; as Ancient Manuscripts, Coins, Inscriptions, and other Antiquities.

Printed at the Expence of the Society for Encouragement of Learning;

And sold by *G. Strahan* in Cornhill, *C. Rivington* in St. Paul's Church-yard, *P. Vaillant* in the Strand, *J. Brindley* in New Bond-street, *S. Baker* in Russel-street Covent-garden, and *J. Osborn* junior in Pater-noster-row, Booksellers to the said *Society*.

To-morrow will be Publish'd,

A NEW EDITION of

THE PROCEEDINGS at the SESSIONS of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, for the City of London and County of Middlesex, before the Right Hon. Sir *John Salter*, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, &c. on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th instant.

Containing the TRIALS at large of

Stephen Jones, for the Murder of *William Swinney*.

William Higgs, for a Rape upon *Elizabeth Croft*.

George White, for robbing Mr. *William Martin*, a Surgeon, on the Highway.

John Weller, for robbing his Master Mr. *Grubb*, a Pawnbroker, of 262 l. in Money, and other Things of Value.

Anne Barton, for privately stealing a Gold Watch, &c. from the Person of Mr. *Robert Moone*, at a Bagnio in Bow-street, Covent-Garden.

Abraham Izard, for robbing *Richard Mason*, on the Highway near Pancras, for which Robbery *John Clarke* was executed on the 6th of August last.

Peter Courbee, for robbing several Persons, coming to their Houses on pretence of taking Lodgings for a Foreign Minister.

Abraham Hancock, for robbing *Hannah Prince* of a Bundle of Linnen, in a Field near Poplar.

Robert Wilson, and *George Murray*, both of Furnivals-Inn, for robbing Mr. *Jones*.

Hannah Stuart and *William Shilcock*, for stealing a Watch from *Walter Simmons* at Tottenham Court Fair.

Richard Welch, for stealing Plate from the Middle Temple Hall.

Rachael North, for privately stealing a Watch from *Richard Ellington* in Holbourn.

With many more remarkable Trials.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.

Of whom may be had Complete Sets of the Trials in the Mayoralty of the Right Hon. Micajah Perry, *Esq; Price* 4 s. *or any single Parts for this Year. Price* 6 d *each.*

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S

BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON'S *in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.*

THIS Medicine restrains in a most surprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, *i. e.* it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting Blood; also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menses, bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if used according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine; but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptick from a Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. EATON'S; but whoever tries both, will soon be perswaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scheme, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Bristol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookseller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller, in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Dicey, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shopkeeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Brackley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Woolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

There is now Published,

The SECOND VOLUME *of*

A COLLECTION of EPIGRAMS.

——— *Non deficit alter*
Aureus, & simili frondescit virga metallo. Virg.

N. B. *These Two Volumes contain* above a Thousand other Epigrams, *many of which are now first printed.* Price of the Volume 2 s. 6 d.

Printed for J. Walthoe, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. ——— *For whom were*

Lately printed. The Fourth Edition *of*

I. The HIVE. A Collection of [more than a Thousand of] the most celebrated Songs. To which is prefixed, a Critique on Song-Writing.

By AMBROSE PHILIPS, *Esq;*

In Four Volumes, Price of each, 2 s. 6 d.

From Words so sweet new Grace the Notes receive,
And Musick borrows Helps she ne'er to give.

II. PHILIPS'S Poems, viz. The Distressed Mother; The Briton, and Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.

III. The Genuine Works, in Verse and Prose, of the Right Hon. GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord LANSDOWN. In Three Volumes. Price 7 s. 6 d.

IV. *The Laws of Poetry.* Being a Critical Comment on the Duke of BUCKINGHAM'S *Essay on Poetry*, and the Earl of ROSCOMMON'S *Essay on Translated Verse*; with Notes on the Lord LANSDOWNE'S Poem upon *unnatural Flights in Poetry*, written by his Lordship. The Commentary written by his Grace, and revised by the Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

V. ALTEMA. A Tragedy. By AARON HILL, Esq.

VI. The BATH UNMASK'D. A Comedy.

VII. The CAPRICIOUS LOVERS. A Comedy. Both by Mr. OZELL.

VIII. The DOUBLE DECEIT: Or, A Cure for Jealousy. A Comedy. By WILLIAM POPPLE, Esq.

IX. The PARRICIDE. A Tragedy. By Mr. SHIRLEY.

X. The *Loves* of HERO and LEANDER, from the Greek of *Musæus*. By Mr. SHARPE. To which are added, several Translations from *Anacreon*, *Sappho*, *Julian*, *Theocritus*, &c. *Musæus*, and *Homer*. Pr. 1 s.

XI. WELSTED'S POEMS. The Second Edition. Printed in a Pocket Volume. Price 2 s.

XII. *Oikographia.* A Poem to his Grace the Duke of *Dorset*, by Mr. WELSTED. Pr. 1 s.

XIII. A Hymn to the Creator. By a Gentleman, on the Death of his only Daughter. Pr. 6 d.

XIV. A Poem to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. By Mr. WEBSTER. Pr. 6 d.

XV. The Posthumous Works of W. Wycherley, Esq; in Prose and Verse. Published by Mr. *Theobald*. To which are prefix'd, some Memoirs of Mr. *Wycherley's* Life: by Mr. *Pack*.

XVI. A Collection of POEMS on various Subjects, by the late Mr. RICHARD BLACKMORE.

XVII. *The Wanderer.* A Poem in Five Cantos. By Mr. SAVAGE. Pr. 3 s.

XVIII. The *Inflatment.* To the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*. By E. YOUNG, L.L.D. Price 6 d.

XIX. The Northern Star. By AARON HILL, Esq.

XX. A Collection of *Old Ballads*, 3 Vols.

XXI. T. *Lucretius Carus* of the Nature of Things, Translated into English Verse, by THO. CREECH, M.A. The *Sixth Edition* illustrated with Notes, making a compleat System of the Epicurean Philosophy. 2 Vols 8vo. Price

For whom likewise was lately

Printed in a neat Pocket Volume, Price 2 s. 6 d.

The FLOWER-PIECE; A Collection of Miscellany Poems, by several Hands.

Part of the CONTENTS.

The Kite; an Heroi-comical Poem: by Mr. P. BACON.

To the Memory of Mr. *Hughes*: by a Lady.

A Poem in Praise of Nastiness.

To the Memory of a Friend.

The Templer's Bill of Complaint to the Lord Chancellor. By J. B. Esq;

To a Gentleman on his Marriage: by Mr. CONCANEN.

The 8th Ode of the 4th Book of *Horace*: addressed to Dr. *Towne*: by Mr. CONCANEN.

A familiar Ode for the New Year; addressed to *Edw. Roome*, Esq; by the same.

An Epistle to the Right Hon. Sir R. WALPOLE.

Verses occasioned by the foregoing Epistle.

The Monkey and the Mastiff; a Fable: by Mr. CONCANEN.

The Bridge of Life: an allegorical Poem, in Imitation of the 25th Spectator.

An Epistle from a Clergyman in *Herefordshire*, to his Friend at *Chipping Ongar*.

On the burning the obscene Pieces in Lord *Rochester's* Works.

An Epistle to Ld. *Carteret*, &c. by Dr. D——y.

A Cure for Love; a Tale: By Mr. CONCANEN.

An Ode to the Queen, on their Majesties happy Accession: By the Rev. B. NEWCOME.

An Epistle to Lord Carteret, occasioned by the Copper Coinage: By Mr. CONCANEN.

An Epistle to Mr. H. by a Person of Honour.

The Cause of Jacobitism: by the same.

Verses to a Lady, upon his receiving a Hurt in one of his Eyes: by the same.

A Fable, addressed to the Ld. Visc. *Bolingbroke*.

On Dr. *Frazier's* resigning Part of the University of *Aberdeen*: By Mr. MACKAY.

Verses on her Majesty's Birth-day. By P. FRANCIS, Esq;

Regalia: A Pindaric Ode.

The Progress of Poesy.

To the ingenious Lady, the Author of, The Progress of Poetry.

The Carmen Saeculare of *Horace*; translated by Mr. W. DUNCOMBE.

The involuntary Gamester, a Tale.

An Epithalamium, by a Lady.

Verses on the Memory of Mrs. *Oldfield*, Spoken by Mrs. *Heron*.

To the Duke of *Richmond*, on his being Made a Knight of the Garter: with Sir *Rob. Walpole*, by the Rev. Mr. NEWCOME.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster Row*.